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Some Population Trends Affecting Extension Education and Other Community Programs.

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Population trends affecting extension education and other community programs reveal that there will be large increases in numbers of young adult and young middleaged households, beginning in the next five years. The number of households in the United States will rise to 84.4 million by July 1985, representing an increase of 26.3 million over the estimated 58.1 million in March, 1966. The Western states are expected to lead the country in population gains. In 1985, throughout the country, high school graduates will rise from the 1965 49% to 68%; college graduates aged 25 and over, from less than 10 million to 21 million; women with four years of college, from 7% to 13%. In 1967, educational attainment in the central cities of metropolitan areas was lower than outside the central cities. Educational attainment among Negroes was highest in metropolitan areas. The proportion of men over 65 in the rural work force is double that of the urban population. Women 55 to 64 will increase from the 9 million of 1966 to 11.3 million in 1980; those 35 to 39 will also increase; but those 40 to 44 will decrease by 9%. Changes are also taking place in the family, which is assuming less responsibility for child development and transmission of basic cultural values. [Not available in hardcopy due to marginal legibility of original document.] (nl)

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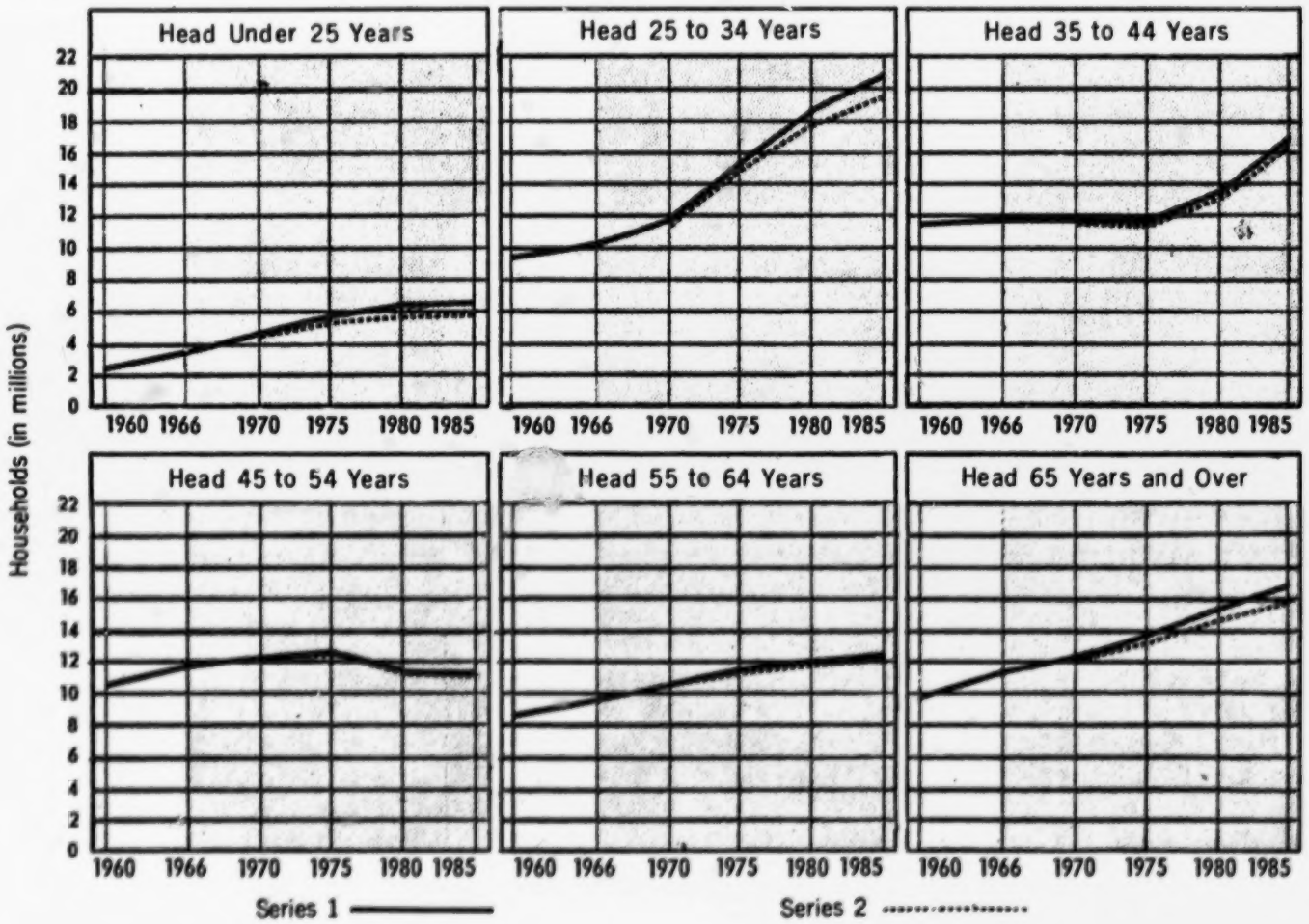
SOME POPULATION TRENDS AFFECTING EXTENSION EDUCATION AND OTHER COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960 AND 1966, AND PROJECTIONS, 1970 TO 1985



The above projection lines show large increases expected in numbers of young adult and young middle-aged households, beginning in the next 5 years. These increases reflect the large increases in numbers of births after World War II, and the resulting large numbers of youth we have had in the population during the 1960's. Also note the considerable increase expected in numbers of senior citizens. Later on this age group will become even larger when the current large numbers of youth and young adults reach age 60-65, about A.D. 2000-10, meaning millions more senior citizens in proportion to young people at that time.

ER&E-41 (8/68)

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PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1967 TO 1985 1/

Increase in Households by 1985

According to the higher series of projections (Series 1), the number of households in the United States will rise to 84.4 million by July 1985, representing an increase of 26.3 million over the estimated 58.1 million in March 1966. The lower series (Series 2) shows a level of 81.2 million households in 1985, an increase of about 23.1 million over the same period. The two series of household projections show increases of 45.3 and 39.8 percent, respectively, between 1966 and 1985. (Table A)

The differences between Series 1 and 2 are determined by estimated differences in marriage rates due to differences in numbers of girls used as a base. Because of the steadily increasing number of births after World War II, and assuming that girls marry younger than boys, there have been in recent years more girls than boys coming of age for marriage. In the higher assumption (Series 1), the marriage rate is based on the average number of brides and grooms in given periods. In the lower assumption (Series 2), the estimated number of grooms is left unchanged and the number of brides is adjusted downward to the number of grooms.

Estimates of the number of households, by States, is in Table B. Increases of more than 15 percent are shown for numerous States during the short period 1960 to 1966, compared to much smaller increases between 1950 and 1960.

Table A -- NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1930 TO 1966, AND PROJECTIONS, 1970 TO 1985
(In thousands)

Year	Number of households		Average annual increase over preceding date	
	Series 1	Series 2	Series 1	Series 2
CENSUS:				
1930 (April 1)	29,905		542	
1940 (April 1)	34,949		504	
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY:				
1950 (March 1)	43,554		1,525	
1960 (March 1)	52,799		859*	
1966 (March 1)	58,092		882	
PROJECTIONS:				
1970 (July 1)	63,300	62,425	1,203	1,001
1975 (July 1)	70,001	68,229	1,340	1,161
1980 (July 1)	77,308	74,728	1,461	1,300
1985 (July 1)	84,421	81,207	1,423	1,296

*Estimates calculated from 1960 Census, excluding increase attributable to having Alaska and Hawaii in the number of households for 1960.

1/ Adapted from Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 394, June 6, 1968, United States Bureau of Census.

Table B

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY STATES, FOR THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1966, WITH COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR APRIL 1, 1960 AND 1950

Region, division, and State	Total households							Husband-wife households, 1966
	July 1, 1966	April 1, 1960 (census)	April 1, 1950 (census)[1]	Change, 1960 to 1966		Average annual percent of change		
				Number	Percent	1960 to 1966	1950 to 1960	
United States	58,332,000	53,021,061	43,000,477	+5,311,000	+10.0	+1.5	+2.1	42,222,000
REGIONS:								
Northeast	14,472,000	13,521,070	11,239,605	+951,000	+7.0	+1.1	+1.8	10,283,000
North Central	16,342,000	15,377,361	12,982,709	+965,000	+6.3	+1.0	+1.7	12,056,000
South	17,435,000	15,503,321	12,635,623	+1,932,000	+12.5	+1.9	+2.0	12,824,000
West	10,083,000	8,619,309	6,142,540	+1,464,000	+17.0	+2.5	+3.4	7,059,000
NORTHEAST:								
New England	3,322,000	3,115,910	2,616,797	+206,000	+6.6	+1.0	+1.7	2,377,000
Middle Atlantic	11,150,000	10,405,160	8,622,808	+745,000	+7.2	+1.1	+1.9	7,906,000
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	11,466,000	10,709,659	8,829,542	+756,000	+7.1	+1.1	+1.9	8,496,000
West North Central	4,876,000	4,667,702	4,153,167	+208,000	+4.5	+0.7	+1.2	3,560,000
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	8,289,000	7,267,832	5,540,342	+1,021,000	+14.0	+2.1	+2.7	6,063,000
East South Central	3,611,000	3,307,354	2,991,927	+304,000	+9.2	+1.4	+1.0	2,702,000
West South Central	5,535,000	4,928,135	4,103,354	+607,000	+12.3	+1.9	+1.8	4,059,000
WEST:								
Mountain	2,255,000	1,975,581	1,446,725	+280,000	+14.2	+2.1	+3.1	1,663,000
Pacific	7,828,000	6,643,728	4,695,815	+1,184,000	+17.8	+2.6	+3.5	5,396,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	284,000	280,355	254,668	+3,000	+1.2	+0.2	+1.0	207,000
New Hampshire	200,000	180,020	155,174	+20,000	+10.9	+1.7	+1.5	146,000
Vermont	118,000	110,732	103,538	+7,000	+6.6	+1.0	+0.7	86,000
Massachusetts	1,605,000	1,534,732	1,307,450	+70,000	+4.6	+0.7	+1.6	1,119,000
Rhode Island	270,000	257,335	225,558	+12,000	+4.8	+0.8	+1.3	190,000
Connecticut	846,000	752,736	570,409	+93,000	+12.3	+1.9	+2.8	629,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	5,662,000	5,248,261	4,329,699	+413,000	+7.9	+1.2	+1.9	3,882,000
New Jersey	2,022,000	1,806,295	1,374,477	+215,000	+11.9	+1.8	+2.7	1,509,000
Pennsylvania	3,467,000	3,350,604	2,918,632	+116,000	+3.5	+0.5	+1.4	2,515,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	3,057,000	2,852,321	2,314,629	+205,000	+7.2	+1.1	+2.1	2,288,000
Indiana	1,484,000	1,387,910	1,169,306	+96,000	+6.9	+1.1	+1.7	1,122,000
Illinois	3,283,000	3,084,738	2,585,772	+198,000	+6.4	+1.0	+1.8	2,345,000
Michigan	2,434,000	2,238,650	1,791,651	+195,000	+8.7	+1.3	+2.2	1,838,000
Wisconsin	1,208,000	1,146,040	968,184	+62,000	+5.4	+0.8	+1.7	903,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	1,045,000	991,981	845,733	+53,000	+5.3	+0.8	+1.6	762,000
Iowa	855,000	841,357	780,999	+14,000	+1.7	+0.3	+0.7	633,000
Missouri	1,443,000	1,359,826	1,198,977	+83,000	+6.1	+0.9	+1.3	1,027,000
North Dakota	180,000	173,362	162,184	+7,000	+3.8	+0.6	+0.7	136,000
South Dakota	197,000	194,821	182,981	+2,000	+1.0	+0.2	+0.6	147,000
Nebraska	444,000	433,448	394,615	+10,000	+2.4	+0.4	+0.9	327,000
Kansas	712,000	672,907	587,678	+39,000	+5.9	+0.9	+1.4	528,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	145,000	128,582	90,361	+16,000	+12.5	+1.9	+3.5	108,000
Maryland	996,000	863,003	640,526	+133,000	+15.4	+2.3	+3.0	750,000
District of Columbia	262,000	252,066	224,099	+10,000	+4.1	+0.6	+1.2	133,000
Virginia	1,224,000	1,074,442	845,716	+150,000	+13.9	+2.1	+2.4	914,000
West Virginia	528,000	521,142	518,736	+7,000	+1.3	+0.2	(Z)	392,000
North Carolina	1,358,000	1,204,715	994,441	+153,000	+12.7	+1.9	+1.9	1,038,000
South Carolina	678,000	603,551	514,672	+75,000	+12.3	+1.9	+1.6	499,000
Georgia	1,223,000	1,070,287	889,809	+152,000	+14.2	+2.1	+1.8	904,000
Florida	1,875,000	1,550,044	821,982	+325,000	+21.0	+3.0	+6.3	1,325,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	907,000	851,867	779,669	+55,000	+6.5	+1.0	+0.9	683,000
Tennessee	1,113,000	1,003,301	871,277	+110,000	+11.0	+1.8	+1.4	840,000
Alabama	974,000	884,116	786,205	+90,000	+10.1	+1.5	+1.2	728,000
Mississippi	617,000	568,070	554,776	+49,000	+8.6	+1.3	+0.2	451,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	580,000	523,552	524,708	+56,000	+10.7	+1.6	(Z)	430,000
Louisiana	998,000	892,344	724,534	+106,000	+11.9	+1.8	+2.1	715,000
Oklahoma	803,000	734,593	663,292	+68,000	+9.3	+1.4	+1.0	578,000
Texas	3,154,000	2,777,646	2,190,820	+377,000	+13.6	+2.0	+2.4	2,336,000
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	213,000	202,240	175,614	+11,000	+5.5	+0.9	+1.4	153,000
Idaho	210,000	193,839	169,264	+16,000	+8.3	+1.3	+1.4	160,000
Wyoming	98,000	99,187	84,288	-1,000	-0.9	-0.1	+1.6	73,000
Colorado	598,000	529,424	391,577	+68,000	+12.9	+1.9	+3.0	431,000
New Mexico	266,000	251,209	177,216	+15,000	+5.9	+0.9	+3.5	202,000
Arizona	457,000	366,630	210,403	+90,000	+24.5	+3.5	+5.6	335,000
Utah	280,000	241,532	188,075	+39,000	+15.9	+2.4	+2.5	217,000
Nevada	133,000	91,520	50,288	+42,000	+45.6	+6.0	+6.0	92,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington	970,000	894,168	736,988	+76,000	+8.5	+1.3	+1.9	685,000
Oregon	638,000	558,222	479,294	+80,000	+14.3	+2.1	+1.5	463,000
California	5,978,000	4,981,024	3,336,391	+997,000	+20.0	+2.9	+4.0	4,076,000
Alaska	64,000	57,250	31,047	+7,000	+11.5	+1.7	+6.1	46,000
Hawaii	177,000	153,064	112,095	+24,000	+15.7	+2.3	+3.1	126,000

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

[1]Alaska and Hawaii have been added to the totals for the United States, the West, and the Pacific Division for the purpose of comparability.

From Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 396, July 11, 1968.

Western States to Lead U.S. in Future Population Gains 1/

The population of the United States is expected to continue to grow in the years ahead, but at a slower rate of increase than in the recent past. The outlook is that our resident population will rise only 15.0 percent between 1965 and 1975, compared to 23.7 and 17.4 percent, respectively, for the two decades after World War II. Even so, our population will be about 223,000,000 by 1975. (Table C)

In the future, as in the past, population growth will not occur uniformly throughout the country. Indications are that the number of persons in the Pacific region will increase by 25.6 percent between 1965 and 1975, or at 1 2/3 times the rate for the nation as a whole. California alone is expected to add 5,400,000 inhabitants during this period. The Mountain region will also grow rapidly, increasing by nearly 22 percent. The gain is expected to be greatest in Nevada (43 percent) and in Arizona (33 percent). Utah and New Mexico will also increase by at least one fifth. Outside the West only four States are expected to experience such gains, namely, Delaware, Maryland, Alaska, and Florida. On the other hand, only in West Virginia is the population expected to decline during the period under review.

Of special interest is the outlook for the population 18-44 years of age, the period of life when productivity and family responsibilities rise to a maximum. This group will grow at a rapid rate in every area of the country, the increase varying from 16.2 percent in the Middle Atlantic region to nearly 32 percent in the Pacific. There will be a striking increase of young adults 18-34, while the group 35-44 will decrease 8 percent.

The geographic pattern of future growth for the population under age 18 is expected to be similar to that for persons aged 45-64, with the percentage gain highest in the Pacific States (21.6) and smallest in the West North Central region, only around 5 percent.

However, the child population in most areas of the country is expected to grow somewhat more slowly, their number in the country as a whole increasing by little more than a tenth, reflecting the decline in births since 1957 and a probable upswing in the years immediately ahead. Since the future level of births is uncertain, the projection of population under age 18 is subject to variation.

The number of persons age 65 and over is expected to grow substantially in the future, increasing by a sixth to about 21,160,000 in 1975, representing 9.5 percent of the resident population. But this will range from 7.8 percent in the Mountain area to 11.3 percent in the West North Central.

The gain in the population at ages 65 and over will be larger for women than for men, because of their more favorable survival record. Between 1965 and 1975 the nationwide increase will be as much as 20.5 percent for women, compared with only 11.4 percent for men. A large majority of the senior citizens will be women, most of them living alone or in places other than with relatives. The proportion of old people on farms is higher than for the total population and will become higher, especially in some areas.

1/ Adapted by permission from Metropditan Life Insurance Company, Statistical Bulletin, October 1967.

Table C

PROJECTIONS TO 1975 OF RESIDENT POPULATION IN UNITED STATES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Numbers in Thousands, as of July 1

Geographic Division States with Over 5 Million Population in 1965	Number 1965	Number 1975	Percent Increase	Number 1965	Number 1975	Percent Increase	Number 1965	Number 1975	Percent Increase
	All Ages			Under Age 18			Ages 18-44		
UNITED STATES	193,811	222,802	15.0	70,434	77,839	10.5	66,233	80,474	21.5
New England	11,150	12,491	12.0	3,872	4,229	9.2	3,715	4,400	18.4
Massachusetts	5,364	5,870	9.4	1,840	1,975	7.3	1,765	2,042	15.7
Middle Atlantic	36,474	40,804	11.9	12,262	13,378	9.1	12,353	14,352	16.2
New York	18,103	20,486	13.2	5,987	6,716	12.2	6,168	7,276	18.0
New Jersey	6,781	8,093	19.3	2,324	2,711	16.7	2,343	2,880	22.9
Pennsylvania	11,589	12,225	5.5	3,952	3,951	*	3,842	4,196	9.2
East North Central	38,239	42,692	11.6	14,136	15,047	6.4	12,710	15,115	18.9
Ohio	10,244	11,486	12.1	3,782	3,997	5.7	3,457	4,140	19.8
Illinois	10,642	11,879	11.6	3,786	4,142	9.4	3,521	4,143	17.7
Michigan	8,317	9,314	12.0	3,190	3,345	4.8	2,782	3,314	19.1
West North Central	15,858	17,017	7.3	5,791	5,954	2.8	5,037	5,893	17.0
South Atlantic	28,749	34,104	18.6	10,649	12,056	13.2	10,285	12,718	23.7
Florida	5,803	7,552	30.1	2,001	2,535	26.7	1,978	2,676	35.3
East South Central	12,818	14,304	11.6	4,872	5,152	5.7	4,380	5,236	19.5
West South Central	18,537	21,518	16.1	7,079	7,892	11.5	6,376	7,846	23.1
Texas	10,588	12,492	18.0	4,059	4,586	13.0	3,716	4,605	23.9
Mountain	7,696	9,371	21.8	3,074	3,556	15.7	2,657	3,430	29.1
Pacific	24,291	30,502	25.6	8,700	10,575	21.6	8,719	11,485	31.7
California	18,403	23,805	29.3	6,550	8,266	26.2	6,699	9,017	34.6

	Ages 45-64			Ages 65 and Over			MALES PER 100 FEMALES Ages 45-64		Ages 65 and Over	
							1965	1975	1965	1975
UNITED STATES	38,989	43,329	11.1	18,156	21,159	16.5	93.6	90.5	77.6	71.7
New England	2,370	2,551	7.6	1,193	1,311	9.9	90.7	89.7	70.9	66.4
Massachusetts	1,155	1,207	4.4	604	647	7.3	88.4	88.6	68.0	64.1
Middle Atlantic	8,184	8,823	7.8	3,675	4,251	15.7	91.3	89.3	75.5	69.9
New York	4,096	4,337	5.9	1,853	2,156	16.3	89.9	87.9	75.5	69.6
New Jersey	1,485	1,744	17.4	630	759	20.5	94.1	90.9	74.0	69.8
Pennsylvania	2,603	2,742	5.3	1,192	1,336	12.1	92.0	90.4	76.3	70.2
East North Central	7,793	8,471	8.7	3,600	4,059	12.8	95.5	93.5	78.8	72.5
Ohio	2,056	2,289	11.3	949	1,060	11.8	94.8	93.0	76.7	71.0
Illinois	2,290	2,416	5.5	1,045	1,179	12.8	94.2	92.9	76.8	71.5
Michigan	1,645	1,835	11.6	701	820	17.0	97.4	93.6	83.5	75.8
West North Central	3,211	3,246	1.1	1,819	1,925	5.8	94.4	93.2	79.6	71.9
South Atlantic	5,385	6,298	17.0	2,431	3,031	24.7	91.6	86.8	77.6	72.2
Florida	1,104	1,420	28.6	720	922	28.0	88.7	85.6	87.5	77.1
East South Central	2,436	2,604	6.9	1,130	1,312	16.1	91.8	88.7	78.2	72.0
West South Central	3,492	3,856	10.4	1,591	1,923	20.9	93.0	89 0	78.8	72.4
Texas	1,962	2,238	14.1	851	1,063	24.9	93.8	88.9	77.7	72.0
Mountain	1,368	1,650	20.6	597	734	23.0	99.6	94.5	87.1	78.6
Pacific	4,751	5,830	22.7	2,120	2,612	23.2	97.7	91.5	77.6	73.0
California	3,577	4,538	26.9	1,578	1,983	25.7	96.1	90.9	74.9	71.2

*Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Each figure has been independently rounded; hence, the sums of parts may differ slightly from the totals.

Source of basic data: Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 375, II-B projections.

PROJECTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1965 - 1985 1/

It is expected that by 1985, 68 percent of the population age 25 and over will have completed high school, compared to only 49 percent in 1965; the numbers from 51 million to nearly 95 million. (Table D)

Between 1965 and 1985 the number of college graduates in the population age 25 and over is expected to rise from less than 10 million to 21 million. The percentage of women with 4 years of college will jump from 7 percent to 13 percent, and for men from 12 percent to nearly 19 percent, or nearly one in every five of the adult population.

At the same time, it is anticipated that the sharp increases in educational attainment at high school and college levels will be accompanied by a sharp reduction in persons who have had less than 5 years formal schooling; from 7 percent of the people age 25 and over in 1965 to less than 3 percent by 1985.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: MARCH 1967 2/

Over half of the adults in the United States have completed at least 4 years of high school and one-fifth have completed at least a year of college, according to a Current Population Survey conducted in March 1967 by the Bureau of the Census.

Educational attainment in central cities of metropolitan areas was lower than outside central cities. The median number of years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over living in central cities in March 1967 was 11.9, compared to 12.3 in metropolitan areas outside central cities. About 49 percent of those age 25 and over in central cities had completed at least 4 years of high school, clearly below the 60 percent for those in metropolitan areas outside central cities. (Table E)

Educational attainment among Negroes was highest in the metropolitan areas. The proportion age 25 and over in 1967 who had completed at least 4 years of high school was 35 percent in the metropolitan areas, compared to 18 percent in the nonmetropolitan areas. Negroes living in metropolitan areas had a median of 10.1 years of school completed compared to only 7.3 years in nonmetropolitan areas.

While Negroes had low educational attainment relative to the white population, persons of other nonwhite races had an average attainment level similar to that of white persons. The median school years completed for persons of other nonwhite races 25 years old and over was 12.1, the same as for whites of the same age. However, among persons of other nonwhite races, a higher percentage had completed at least 4 years of college -- 15.2 percent, compared to 10.6 percent for whites. In 1960, according to the decennial census, the Japanese and Chinese accounted for the high level of college completion among those of other nonwhite races; and American Indians represent a large proportion of the persons of other nonwhite races with very little schooling.

1/ Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 390, March 29, 1968.
2/ Population Estimates, Series P-20, No. 169, February 9, 1968.

Table D --COMPARISON OF PROJECTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH PREVIOUS PROJECTIONS IN SERIES P-25, NO. 305

(Numbers in thousands. Series 2 projections from this report. Series B projections from P-25, No. 305)

Report and year	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	High school graduates[1]		College graduates[2]		High school graduates[1]		College graduates[2]		High school graduates[1]		College graduates[2]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PRESENT REPORT:												
1957 and 1959	41,113	42.3	7,606	7.8	19,086	40.6	4,669	9.9	22,027	43.9	2,937	5.9
1964 to 1966	50,519	49.0	9,764	9.5	23,610	48.0	5,940	12.1	26,910	50.0	3,823	7.1
1970	58,492	53.8	11,466	10.5	27,450	53.2	6,911	13.4	31,042	54.3	4,555	8.0
1975	69,123	58.9	13,627	11.6	32,688	58.9	8,188	14.8	36,436	58.9	5,440	8.8
1980	83,156	63.8	16,764	12.9	40,504	64.0	10,136	16.0	42,651	63.5	6,627	9.9
1985	94,977	68.5	19,240	13.9	45,495	69.2	11,197	17.0	49,483	67.8	8,044	11.0
PREVIOUS REPORT:												
1950	29,207	34.3	5,285	6.2	13,440	32.6	3,027	7.3	15,766	36.0	2,258	5.2
1960	40,822	41.1	7,625	7.7	18,916	39.5	4,639	9.7	21,906	42.5	2,986	5.8
1965	46,578	44.8	9,157	8.8	21,696	43.5	5,689	11.4	24,882	46.6	3,469	6.4
1970	53,761	49.0	11,093	10.1	25,068	48.0	6,986	13.4	28,692	50.0	4,107	7.2
1975	63,515	53.7	13,628	11.5	29,738	52.9	8,684	15.4	33,780	54.5	4,945	8.0
1980	74,647	58.3	16,584	12.9	35,052	57.5	10,653	17.5	39,595	58.9	5,931	8.8
1985	86,920	62.5	19,922	14.3	40,949	61.9	12,867	19.4	45,971	63.1	7,055	9.7

[1] Persons who completed 4 years of high school or beyond.
[2] Persons who completed 4 or more years of college.

Table E -LEVEL OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE AND RACE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1967

Residence and race	Total population (thousands)	Percent by level of school completed			Median school years completed
		Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 years of college or more	
TOTAL					
All races	104,864	6.1	51.1	10.1	12.0
White	94,257	4.8	53.4	10.6	12.1
Negro	9,660	17.4	29.5	4.0	9.1
Other races	947	17.0	52.3	15.2	12.1
METROPOLITAN--IN CENTRAL CITIES					
All races	32,822	6.4	49.4	9.8	11.9
White	26,978	5.3	52.2	10.7	12.1
Negro	5,420	10.8	35.1	4.2	10.2
Other races	424	19.3	55.4	20.3	12.2
METROPOLITAN--OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
All races	35,466	3.5	59.8	12.9	12.3
White	33,865	3.0	60.9	13.2	12.3
Negro	1,318	15.3	32.8	4.2	9.7
Other races	283	8.1	57.6	16.3	12.2
NONMETROPOLITAN					
All races	36,576	8.4	44.3	7.6	11.0
White	33,414	6.3	46.6	8.0	11.4
Negro	2,922	30.6	17.7	3.4	7.3
Other races	240	23.3	40.4	5.0	10.5

THE RURAL AMERICANS: A CHANGING PROFILE
1 Citizen in 4 Has a Rural Home

AT HOME IN THE COUNTRY

Being rural is a matter of residence, according to Census Bureau definitions. On farms, in open country, or in towns smaller than 2,500 is where you'll find rural Americans.

Today, a minority of the rural millions live on farms. In 1950, almost two rural people in five were farmdwellers, while today there are one in five, residing on about 3 million farmsteads.

54 MILLION ARE RURAL

On and off the farms, rural people now number about 54 million. This is about the same as in 1960, and also is the total projected for 1970.

The total has not changed because the net loss from people moving to, or becoming part of, nonrural areas likely is offsetting the natural expansion of rural families. The 54 million rural Americans of 1960 would advance to 64 million by 1970 if there were no outmigration. The projected migration of 10 million people, however, would cancel the growth. (This projection is a net number which deducts for persons who will enter rural status during the decade. It is based on migration rates of the 1950's.)

WIDE OPEN LAND

"Wide open spaces" aptly describes the surroundings of rural people. The population density of rural Americans in 1960 was 15 persons per square mile, compared with 3,113 people per square mile of urban land.

The dispersion of noncity people was more dramatic in these terms: The rural 30 percent of the U.S. population was distributed over 99 percent of the land areas. Only 1 percent of the land housed the rest, or 125 million people.

Rural population trends differ somewhat from those for the total population. Differences have been noted in the ratio of men to women, young to old, and in the average marrying age and family size.

MORE MEN

More men than women lived on farms in 1966, according to a Census Bureau survey. Boys and men were 51 percent of the farm population, although total males accounted for less than half of the U.S. population.

On farms, more males than females were in the under-24 and over-45 age groups. At the national level, the balance favored women among all those 20 years or older.

YOUNGER, OLDER

Rural people have relatively more members in the youngest and oldest age groups in comparison with the rest of the population. The 1966 census survey indicates:

- For the U.S. population, 40 people in 100 are 19 or younger, with the other 60 divided equally among the 20–44 and the 45-and-up groups.
- For each 100 persons living outside metropolitan areas, 41 are 19 or younger, and 31 are 54 or over, leaving 28 in the central ages 20–44.
- Out of 100 farmpeople in 1966 there were 42 in the low age bracket, 35 in the high one. Thus, only 23 were between the ages of 20 and 44.

YOUNGER MARRIAGE

Wedding bells have been ringing sooner. Sooner for all Americans, and sooner for rural than urban young people.

Since the early 1940's, the average age when rural men first marry has declined by 1 year, to 24.1. It remains about 1 year younger than the average for urban men.

These differences also apply to women. Rural women are wed at the average age of 20.7, about a year younger than they married in the early 1940's. They also marry a year and 5 months younger than average urban women.

SMALLER FARM FAMILIES

Nationally, the share of families with two or more minor children has increased by 8 percent since 1950. On farms, however, there has been no increase in the proportion of families with two or more minor children; in fact, the largest increase has been in the share of couples with no minor children.

For the Nation as a whole, the share of families with either one or no minor children, while remaining substantial, got smaller between 1950 and 1966. Meanwhile, families with two or more minor children increased their share.

Different changes have occurred among farm families. Couples with no children under 18 are becoming more common. In 1966, for example, 49 percent of all farm families contained no one under 18, a 5-percent larger share of the total than in 1950.

The percentage of farm families with minor children has decreased. While families with four or more children have increased slightly, the share of families with one, two, or three minor children has declined.

Adapted from Agricultural Situation, February 1968. Statistical Reporting Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

FARMER RETIREMENT

The proportion of men over 65 in the rural work force is double that of the urban population, according to Fred Woods, an Auburn University farm economist. Of Alabama's approximately 86,000 farm operators, Woods estimated that 16,500 or nearly 20 percent are 65 or older. That's almost double the 8,500 farmers under age 35.

This would indicate that old farmers don't have to just fade away, and most don't; instead they stay on the land, and they are in the thick of things as much as they were a half-century ago. They are carrying a good share of the farming load left to them by younger men who moved to town. And though fewer in number, they are producing at record rates.

One reason for high nonretirement among farmers is the nature of agriculture, according to the Extension Service staff member. "Farming is more than a job; it is a way of life." Many a man with farming in his blood would sooner reduce his income than lose the independence of being a farmer and the satisfaction of working on the land.

The farmer's biggest worries in retirement are the same as the city man's: income, health and loss of status. Older people in the country may enjoy such fringe benefits as space, fresh air and the peace and quiet of rural surroundings. But, as Woods emphasized, they are definitely at a disadvantage when it comes to retirement income.

Farmers as a rule generally put most of their earnings back into their business rather than in a nest egg for retirement. They have had to do so because net incomes have been generally small and farming operations have had to expand to become more efficient.

Few farmers have made financial provisions--other than through Social Security --for retirement, said Woods. Generally, Social Security payments to farmers are lower than to factory workers because of lower income on farms. Thousands of Alabama farmers who are drawing Social Security payments are still farming, either because they want to or feel they have to, or both. Recent changes in the Self-Employed Individual Retirement Act of 1962 make it financially easier for farmers to set aside some of their income for retirement.

"The ideal retirement arrangement has probably never been achieved. But unless farmers take the following points into consideration," Woods said, "they won't even come close to a happy retiring life":

-- Reasonable degree of income security for parents.
-- Allowance for opportunities to be provided the farm operating son.
-- Equitable treatment of other children.
-- Minimizing the impact of taxes and probate courts upon estate settlement.
-- Efficient maintenance of the farm.
-- Agreement to the plan by the entire family, if possible.

Adapted from Auburn University
Extension News Release, Oct. 29, 1967

• *American Women in the Prime of Life* 1/

THE NUMBER OF ADULT WOMEN in the United States continues to increase more rapidly than the number of adult men. There were over 32.8 million women aged 35-64 in July 1966—a gain of 2.1 million since April 1960 and 6.6 million since April 1950. Their number, moreover, is expected to exceed 34 million in 1975 and to reach 35.5 million by 1980. By contrast, the number of men aged 35-64 may increase from 31 million in July 1966 to 33 million by 1980. (F)

The future growth of the female segment of our population is expected to vary considerably by age group, as may be seen from the table. Most marked is the anticipated rise for women aged 55-64, their number increasing by 25 percent from 9.0 million in 1966 to 11.3 million in 1980. Women at ages 35-39 will also be substantially more numerous in 1980 than at present. On the other hand, the number of women at ages 40-44 is expected to decrease by 9 percent, reflecting the low level of births during the late 1930's.

At the prime of life women will increase faster than men because of their lower mortality throughout the life cycle. This is particularly evident at ages 45-64 where women outnumbered men by about 1,400,000 in 1966; the disparity is expected to widen to over 2,200,000 by 1980. At that time there may be 1,109 women for every 1,000 men at ages 45-64 compared with 1,073 per 1,000 in 1966.

The vast majority of the women are married and live with their husbands in their own homes. This is the living arrangement for over four fifths of the women at ages 35-44. The proportion decreases with advance in age as the number of women bereft of their spouses increases. Nevertheless, even at ages 55-64 more than three fifths live with their husbands in family units.

One seventh of all women aged 35-64 years live with related persons, other than their husbands, in their own homes or in that of relatives. Of the women not living in families—who constitute one tenth of these women—a majority are 55-64 years old and reside in households with no relative present.

The high educational attainment of our population is an outstanding feature of our society. More than half of the women under 50 have gone through high school or beyond; at ages 35-39 the proportion is almost two thirds. Reflecting the lower level of formal education in earlier decades, somewhat over two fifths of those aged 55-64 have completed less than one year of high school.

The role of women outside the home has greatly increased in recent years. More and more of them have been returning to the labor force after their children are settled in school or are old enough to be on their own. In consequence, the proportion of all women aged 35-64 in the labor force has increased from 36 percent in 1950 to 46 percent at present. Moreover, it is expected that the proportion will be even greater in the future, exceeding 50 percent in the 1970's.

There now are over 15 million women aged 35-64 in the labor force, of whom almost two thirds are married.* Of the total women at ages 35-44, well over two fifths are currently employed or seeking work. The proportion is even higher — fully one half — at ages 45-54, but diminishes thereafter. The rise in the number of these second wage earners has produced more families with middle-class incomes. These working women are helping to buy homes, to pay for children's college tuition, or even to provide supplementary income in fatherless families.

Among employed women, over one fourth are clerical and kindred workers, and an additional fourth are private household or other service workers. Operatives and kindred workers constitute one sixth of all employed women aged 35-64. Professional, technical, and kindred workers account for about one eighth of the total.

* This is about 35 percent of the total labor force of this age.

Table F

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AT AGES 35-64, UNITED STATES

Characteristic	Age Group				
	35-64	35-39	40-44	45-54	55-64
Number, in thousands					
April 1960	30,756	6,402	5,925	10,393	8,036
July 1966	32,849	5,988	6,372	11,476	9,013
July 1970	33,479	5,597	6,075	12,063	9,744
July 1975	34,125	5,789	5,587	12,185	10,564
July 1980	35,510	7,022	5,779	11,422	11,287
Females per 1,000 males					
1966	1,061	1,032	1,051	1,057	1,093
1980	1,075	1,009	1,029	1,065	1,158
Living arrangement*—percent	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
In families	89.5	95.7		90.9	79.2
Head of family	8.7	8.4		9.1	8.8
Wife of head	75.0	82.4		76.2	63.1
Other relative	5.8	4.9		5.6	7.3
Not in families	10.5	4.3		9.1	20.8
Unrelated individuals in households	9.5	3.6		8.1	19.5
Inmates of institutions	.8	.6		.8	1.1
Other	.2	.1		.2	.2
Marital status*—percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	6.1	5.3	5.3	6.0	7.5
Married	79.7	89.2	87.4	80.9	66.5
Widowed	9.7	1.6	2.9	8.2	21.8
Divorced	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.9	4.2
Educational attainment*—percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year of high school	28.2	15.3	20.1	28.4	42.2
1-3 years of high school	19.8	19.9	21.1	20.2	18.2
At least high school graduate	52.0	64.8	58.8	51.4	39.6
Labor force participation†—percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	46.1	43.4	48.3	50.6	40.6
Employed	44.4	41.3	46.2	49.0	39.5
Unemployed	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.1
Not in labor force	53.9	56.6	51.7	49.4	59.4
Occupation group of employed†—percent	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12.9	12.5		12.1	14.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors	6.5	5.0		6.9	8.3
Clerical and kindred workers	27.8	31.3		27.1	23.4
Sales workers	8.3	7.2		8.8	9.1
Operatives and kindred workers	16.9	18.2		17.2	14.3
Service workers	23.0	21.3		23.1	25.7
Other	4.6	4.5		4.8	4.4

*Data relate to March 1, 1966. †Average of monthly figures for 1965.

Source of basic data: Reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Labor, and estimates by the Statistical Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

1/ Adapted by permission from Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, January 1968.

CHANGES IN AMERICAN FAMILY LIFE

"The American family in the 20th century is experiencing changes which are affecting the family of today and may even more so the family of the future," said William Smith, Jr., Assistant Director for Family, Youth and Community Development, Cooperative Extension Service, at Pennsylvania State University. As a visiting speaker before the 350 Extension staff members at the University of Minnesota, he said that changes are occurring in society which are resulting in a redefinition of the place of the family in American society.

He pointed out, for example, that the family of today, either by choice or situation, is taking proportionally less responsibility for child development and the transmission of basic cultural values and heritage, sharing this task now with other social institutions, such as the school, church, courts, recreation and youth serving agencies. (Perhaps this indicates that more training in family life and youth development ought to be provided professional workers in these fields; in other words, an expanding area of adult education and of the responsibility of Extension and other adult education agencies to provide it.)

In discussing the trends affecting many families, Smith said that because of increasing longevity of life and the fact that many people are getting married at a younger age, a modern couple can look forward to 41 years of marriage compared with 31 years just before the turn of the century. And the last child of a typical couple today is born six years after its parents' marriage, when the mother is about 26 years old. And she can expect to be a grandmother at age 45.

Paradoxically, the arrival of children early in marriage often becomes a wedge which splits the couple, rather than being a means and symbol of happy marital relationship. Recent studies have found marital satisfaction to be highest among two groups of families -- married childless couples, and couples whose children have grown up and left home. Intermediate age couples rearing children tend to have the most problems of marital relationship.

These changes are part of current trends which also include increasing family mobility; changes in the economic function of the family; the extension of adolescence as more youth postpone immediate full-time work for more schooling; and shifts in roles of family members as more housewives enter the labor force. Also, affecting family life today is the problem of coping with differences related to the congested, metropolitan, mobile, highspeed living of today, compared to the slower, less complex life of 25 or 30 years ago.

However, Smith said that in the midst of these changes confronting the family, there is general agreement among many family life specialists that the significance of the family in the personality development of children may be more important now than it has been in the past, and may be even more important in the future than it is now. This seems to indicate all the more need for increasing family life education, among both youth and adults.

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